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HEADQUARTERS

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A TRUTHFUL TRIO.

"Mark Twain and Petroleum V. Nasby," says Don Platt, dined with Mr. Perkins at the latter's residence in New York. The conversation at that dinner I shall never forget. The stories told and the reminiscences brought out at that dinner would fill a small book.

After the last course, and after the ladies had withdrawn, the conversation turned upon horses. Finally Mr. Twain laid down his cigar and asked Perkins and Nasby if they had ever heard of a fast horse he (Mark) used to own in Nevada.

"I think not," said Nasby. "Well, gentlemen," continued Mr. Twain, "as he blew a smoke-ring and watched it, 'that was a fast horse. But he was so tough bit that I couldn't guide him with a bit at all.' 'How did you guide him?' asked Mr. Twain.

"Well, gentlemen, I had to guide him with electricity. I had to have wire lines and had to keep a battery in the region all the time in order to stop him."

"Why didn't you stop him by holding whoa?" asked Mr. Twain. "Stop him by holding whoa?" repeated Mr. Twain. "Why I could not hold him—enough to make that horse hear me. He traveled so fast that no sound ever reached him from behind. He would faster than the sound of his hoofs, and he'd be in the next town before the sound of your voice could reach the driver's seat."

"Travel fast? I should say he could. Why I once started from Virginia City for Meadow Creek right in front of one of the most dreadful rain storms we ever had on the Pacific coast. Wind had rain. Why, the wind blew right in my face an hour and the rain fell in sheets. I drove right before that storm for three hours—just on the edge of that hurricane and rain for 40 miles."

"Didn't you get drenched?" "Drenched? No, sir! Why, I tell you, I drove right in front of that rain storm. I could lean forward and let the sun shine on me, or lean back and feel rain and catch hailstones. When the hurricane slackened up the horse slackened up, too, and when it blew faster I just said, 'G—l! to the horse and touched the battery, and away we went. Now, I don't want to be the author of any horse, Mr. Perkins, and I don't ask you to believe what I say, but I tell you truthfully that when I got to Meadow Creek my linen duster was dry as powder. Not a drop of rain on the wagon seat either, while the wagon box was level full of hailstones and water or in a—"

"Look here, gentlemen," interrupted Mr. Nasby, "speaking of the truth, did you ever hear about my striking that man in Toledo?"

"Mark said he had never heard about it."

"Well, sir, it was this way. There was a man there—one of those worldly, skeptical fellows, who questioned my veracity one day. He said he had doubts about the truthfulness of one of my cross-roads incidents. He didn't say it publicly, but privately. I'm sorry for the sake of his wife and family now that he said it at all—and sorry for the man, too, because he wasn't prepared to go. If he'd been a Christian it would have been different. I say I didn't want to strike this man, because it's a bad habit to get into—this making a human chaos out of a fellow man. But he questioned my veracity and the earthquake came. I struck him once—just once. I remember he was putting down a carpet at the time and had his mouth full of carpet tacks. But a man can't stop to discount carpet tacks in a man's mouth, when he questions a man's veracity, can he? I never do. I simply struck the blow."

"Did it hurt the man much?" asked Mr. Twain.

"I don't think it did. It was too sudden. The bystanders said if I was going to strike a second blow they wanted to move out of the State. Now, I don't want you to believe me, and I don't expect you will, but to tell you the honest truth, Mr. Perkins, I required that man right down into a door, and his own wife, who was sitting down, the wife of the carpet

at the time, came right along and took him for a gutta percha rug, and actually tacked him down in front of the door. Poor woman, she never knew that she was tacking down her own husband! What became of the tacks in his mouth? you ask. Well, the next day the boys pulled them out from the bottom of his overalls, and—"

"Gentlemen," interrupted Mr. Twain, "does me good to hear such truths. I believe every word you say, and I feel that I ought to exchange truths with you. Now, did you ever hear how I went to prayer meeting at New London, Conn., in a rain storm?"

"They said they had not."

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. Twain, "one day I started for the New London prayer meeting on horseback. When I got about half way there, there came up a fearful storm. The wind blew a hurricane, the rain fell in torrents, the lightning gleamed through the sky, and I went and crouched down behind a large barn. But pretty soon the lightning struck the barn, knocked it into a thousand splinters, and sent my horse whirling over into a neighboring corn patch."

"Did it kill you, Mr. Perkins?" asked Mr. Twain, the tears rolling down his cheeks.

"No, it didn't kill me," I said, "but I was a good deal discouraged."

"Well, what did you do, Mr. Perkins?"

"What did I do? Well, gentlemen, to tell the honest Connecticut truth, I went right out into the pasture, took off my coat, leaped up my bare back, and took eleven clips of lightning right on my bare backbone, drew the electricity all out of the sky, and then got onto my horse and rode into New London in time to lead at the evening prayer meeting."

"Aries and sing!"

The newspaper office is not a law office. It's rather a gossip office—a place where truth is told, don't you see?

The paper can merely expose the evil and suggest the remedy, but other influences must work the cure. And right in this connection permit us to make a few remarks upon the work of the local paper. A citizen of this place, who for some reason unknown to us, has elevated his back very high against the Record, (that is, it's a long back and when it jumps it naturally goes up a good ways), has been delivered of several opinions lately all adverse to a newspaper man. "Running around trying to find something to write about people." If he means to suggest that people should be more free to hand in news items we heartily second the motion—but, as we surmise, his decision is against the right of the paper to handle matters that come to its notice, because he or some of his friends are personally interested, it may be of interest to him to learn that the newspaper was invented to publish the news. That is its business. He will further observe that scarcely an item of news can be published that does not, to a greater or less extent, affect some person or persons. He can still further observe that it is almost invariably the truth that makes a man mad. When a person is conscious of innocence in the matter charged against him he is almost certain to seek an explanation and have it set right. But when he knows the truth has been spoken, and any attempt at explanation will only bring it out in more glaring light, he is very apt to get fighting mad and want to whip somebody, or else undertake the job of privately convincing everybody that the editor is a miserable, lying, middle-class fellow. It is not only the right but the duty of the newspaper to discuss any matter that demands public notice, and there is but one way open to the person who wishes to escape unfavorable comment by the press—believe yourself. And the newspaper man who hesitates to denounce a wrong because the offender is one of his best customers, or a man of influence, or because he fears personal violence, is a coward unfit for the position which he occupies. Peace and friendliness with all is as desirable in a newspaper office as anywhere else, but it is nearly as impossible to maintain it there, and maintain manliness at the same time, as in any other position on earth, not accepting the Presidency of the United States or the office of base ball umpire—Howard Record.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A large proportion of the readers of the AVANTAGE are farmers, many of whom desire a great deal more of farming literature than we are able to give in our limited space. To accommodate all such we have made arrangements with the publishers of the American Farmer to give it as a premium for one year to every subscriber of the AVANTAGE who pays his subscription in advance. The American Farmer is a large 16-page paper, published at Fort Wayne, Ind., the subscription price of which is \$1 per year. Every farmer in Crawford county should avail himself of this magnificent offer.

Subscribe for the AVANTAGE.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE, Lansing, Sept. 15th, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following land, situated in Crawford county, Michigan, has been returned to the State, to wit: Section 23, Township 35 N., Range 1 W., Lot 20, 1/4 of Sec. 23, 1/4 of Sec. 24, 1/4 of Sec. 25, 1/4 of Sec. 26, 1/4 of Sec. 27, 1/4 of Sec. 28, 1/4 of Sec. 29, 1/4 of Sec. 30, 1/4 of Sec. 31, 1/4 of Sec. 32, 1/4 of Sec. 33, 1/4 of Sec. 34, 1/4 of Sec. 35, 1/4 of Sec. 36, 1/4 of Sec. 37, 1/4 of Sec. 38, 1/4 of Sec. 39, 1/4 of Sec. 40, 1/4 of Sec. 41, 1/4 of Sec. 42, 1/4 of Sec. 43, 1/4 of Sec. 44, 1/4 of Sec. 45, 1/4 of Sec. 46, 1/4 of Sec. 47, 1/4 of Sec. 48, 1/4 of Sec. 49, 1/4 of Sec. 50, 1/4 of Sec. 51, 1/4 of Sec. 52, 1/4 of Sec. 53, 1/4 of Sec. 54, 1/4 of Sec. 55, 1/4 of Sec. 56, 1/4 of Sec. 57, 1/4 of Sec. 58, 1/4 of Sec. 59, 1/4 of Sec. 60, 1/4 of Sec. 61, 1/4 of Sec. 62, 1/4 of Sec. 63, 1/4 of Sec. 64, 1/4 of Sec. 65, 1/4 of Sec. 66, 1/4 of Sec. 67, 1/4 of Sec. 68, 1/4 of Sec. 69, 1/4 of Sec. 70, 1/4 of Sec. 71, 1/4 of Sec. 72, 1/4 of Sec. 73, 1/4 of Sec. 74, 1/4 of Sec. 75, 1/4 of Sec. 76, 1/4 of Sec. 77, 1/4 of Sec. 78, 1/4 of Sec. 79, 1/4 of Sec. 80, 1/4 of Sec. 81, 1/4 of Sec. 82, 1/4 of Sec. 83, 1/4 of Sec. 84, 1/4 of Sec. 85, 1/4 of Sec. 86, 1/4 of Sec. 87, 1/4 of Sec. 88, 1/4 of Sec. 89, 1/4 of Sec. 90, 1/4 of Sec. 91, 1/4 of Sec. 92, 1/4 of Sec. 93, 1/4 of Sec. 94, 1/4 of Sec. 95, 1/4 of Sec. 96, 1/4 of Sec. 97, 1/4 of Sec. 98, 1/4 of Sec. 99, 1/4 of Sec. 100, 1/4 of Sec. 101, 1/4 of Sec. 102, 1/4 of Sec. 103, 1/4 of Sec. 104, 1/4 of Sec. 105, 1/4 of Sec. 106, 1/4 of Sec. 107, 1/4 of Sec. 108, 1/4 of Sec. 109, 1/4 of Sec. 110, 1/4 of Sec. 111, 1/4 of Sec. 112, 1/4 of Sec. 113, 1/4 of Sec. 114, 1/4 of Sec. 115, 1/4 of Sec. 116, 1/4 of Sec. 117, 1/4 of Sec. 118, 1/4 of Sec. 119, 1/4 of Sec. 120, 1/4 of Sec. 121, 1/4 of Sec. 122, 1/4 of Sec. 123, 1/4 of Sec. 124, 1/4 of Sec. 125, 1/4 of Sec. 126, 1/4 of Sec. 127, 1/4 of Sec. 128, 1/4 of Sec. 129, 1/4 of Sec. 130, 1/4 of Sec. 131, 1/4 of Sec. 132, 1/4 of Sec. 133, 1/4 of Sec. 134, 1/4 of Sec. 135, 1/4 of Sec. 136, 1/4 of Sec. 137, 1/4 of Sec. 138, 1/4 of Sec. 139, 1/4 of Sec. 140, 1/4 of Sec. 141, 1/4 of Sec. 142, 1/4 of Sec. 143, 1/4 of Sec. 144, 1/4 of Sec. 145, 1/4 of Sec. 146, 1/4 of Sec. 147, 1/4 of Sec. 148, 1/4 of Sec. 149, 1/4 of Sec. 150, 1/4 of Sec. 151, 1/4 of Sec. 152, 1/4 of Sec. 153, 1/4 of Sec. 154, 1/4 of Sec. 155, 1/4 of Sec. 156, 1/4 of Sec. 157, 1/4 of Sec. 158, 1/4 of Sec. 159, 1/4 of Sec. 160, 1/4 of Sec. 161, 1/4 of Sec. 162, 1/4 of Sec. 163, 1/4 of Sec. 164, 1/4 of Sec. 165, 1/4 of Sec. 166, 1/4 of Sec. 167, 1/4 of Sec. 168, 1/4 of Sec. 169, 1/4 of Sec. 170, 1/4 of Sec. 171, 1/4 of Sec. 172, 1/4 of Sec. 173, 1/4 of Sec. 174, 1/4 of Sec. 175, 1/4 of Sec. 176, 1/4 of Sec. 177, 1/4 of Sec. 178, 1/4 of Sec. 179, 1/4 of Sec. 180, 1/4 of Sec. 181, 1/4 of Sec. 182, 1/4 of Sec. 183, 1/4 of Sec. 184, 1/4 of Sec. 185, 1/4 of Sec. 186, 1/4 of Sec. 187, 1/4 of Sec. 188, 1/4 of Sec. 189, 1/4 of Sec. 190, 1/4 of Sec. 191, 1/4 of Sec. 192, 1/4 of Sec. 193, 1/4 of Sec. 194, 1/4 of Sec. 195, 1/4 of Sec. 196, 1/4 of Sec. 197, 1/4 of Sec. 198, 1/4 of Sec. 199, 1/4 of Sec. 200, 1/4 of Sec. 201, 1/4 of Sec. 202, 1/4 of Sec. 203, 1/4 of Sec. 204, 1/4 of Sec. 205, 1/4 of Sec. 206, 1/4 of Sec. 207, 1/4 of Sec. 208, 1/4 of Sec. 209, 1/4 of Sec. 210, 1/4 of Sec. 211, 1/4 of Sec. 212, 1/4 of Sec. 213, 1/4 of Sec. 214, 1/4 of Sec. 215, 1/4 of Sec. 216, 1/4 of Sec. 217, 1/4 of Sec. 218, 1/4 of Sec. 219, 1/4 of Sec. 220, 1/4 of Sec. 221, 1/4 of Sec. 222, 1/4 of Sec. 223, 1/4 of Sec. 224, 1/4 of Sec. 225, 1/4 of Sec. 226, 1/4 of Sec. 227, 1/4 of Sec. 228, 1/4 of Sec. 229, 1/4 of Sec. 230, 1/4 of Sec. 231, 1/4 of Sec. 232, 1/4 of Sec. 233, 1/4 of Sec. 234, 1/4 of Sec. 235, 1/4 of Sec. 236, 1/4 of Sec. 237, 1/4 of Sec. 238, 1/4 of Sec. 239, 1/4 of Sec. 240, 1/4 of Sec. 241, 1/4 of Sec. 242, 1/4 of Sec. 243, 1/4 of Sec. 244, 1/4 of Sec. 245, 1/4 of Sec. 246, 1/4 of Sec. 247, 1/4 of Sec. 248, 1/4 of Sec. 249, 1/4 of Sec. 250, 1/4 of Sec. 251, 1/4 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The Avalanche

GRANVILLE, MICHIGAN.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

THE SKIN OF THE WIND

If you and I, to-day,
Should stop and lay,
Our lives down, and let our hands fall where
they will—
Fall down to the quiet still—
And if some other hand should come and stoop
to find—
One life work going, ask
To carry on the good design,
Distinctly made your own or mine,
What would it find?

Some work we must be doing, true or false;
Some thread we wind; some purpose so exalts
Itself that we look up to it, or down,
As to a crown.

To bow before, and we weave threads
Of different length and thickness—some mere
threads—
And some that round
The life of life is bound,
Sometimes forgetting at the time
To ask

The value of the threads, or choose
Strong stuff to use.

No hand but winds some thread;
It cannot stand quite still till it is dead.
But what it spins and winds a little skin,
God made each hand for work—
To strain
To strain, through that little skin,
To find the thread.

That break when touched—how cold,
Sad, shivering, portionless, the hand will hold
The broken strands, and know
Fishes cause for more.

—Hawkeye.

How One Wife Managed.

BY DR. DIO LEWIS.

Deacon M., a rich, respectable man
of 66, married for his third wife, Katie
C., a pretty sewing-girl of 22.

Some weeks before the wedding,
Katie, who had been his patient, came
to ask my advice about her marriage,
though, as she afterward confessed,
she was already engaged. I frankly
advised against the match, spoke of
the Deacon's daughter's older than herself,
and urged his well-known penurious-
ness. But Katie was poor; the Deacon
was rich, and was the most considerable
person in the neighborhood. They
were married. The neighbors congrat-
ulated her.

About two years after the wedding,
Katie asked me, in a little note, to
call, and mentioned that she wished to
see me confidentially. She was not
very sick, but wanted to ask my advice
about her troubles.

With much sobbing she told me that
after being very kind for a few months,
the Deacon had joined his daughters
against her. I tried to comfort her,
urging that in every position in life
there were trials which we must bear
with Christian patience.

"But," said she, "I need clothing,
and have often spoken of it, but he al-
ways tells me of what the Apostle said
about braided hair and gold, and pearls,
and costly array."

Fearing a bitter quarrel, perhaps a
separation, and thinking I might assist
in preventing it, I encouraged Katie to
confide in me, and begged her to keep
her troubles from all the world beside.
She remained "sick" a week, to which
she might have some one to talk and cry
to. She finally said: "I suppose even
you think I am too fond of dress, and
that the Deacon is right when he lect-
ures me against the vanities of this
world. When I was married I had only
three good dresses. Our Irish servant
has a better wardrobe than I ever had."

Katie's mind dwelt so much upon
dress, that I thought it best to learn
the facts. She at length convinced me
that the Deacon's refusal was a piece of
his characteristic meanness. After a
good deal of thought I reached the
conclusion for the 1,000th time, that a
wife has rights which the husband is
bound to respect. I advised a platonic
frank talk with the Deacon. The next
day she told me that he had said she
would better wait till he had talked the
doctor's bill, before she talked about
dress.

It was clear that between the father
and the daughters this poor child was
sure to be crushed.

At length a plan of escape occurred
to me. Katie could run a sewing-ma-
chine. I took good Mrs. G. into my
confidence, and then said to Katie:

"Earn money with your sewing-ma-
chine, and buy a dress, Mrs. G. is my
friend. She is a prudent woman and
will furnish the sewing."

Having a motive for getting well,
Katie was up the next day. I dropped
in several times and found my patient
getting on bravely.

At length a presentable silk appeared
in the Deacon's pew. The sister's were
astonished, and after the "fifteenth" had
been safely passed, they divided their
time between the shining path to glory
of which the good man was speaking,
and the shining gown in the Deacon's
pew.

The Deacon was puzzled! Here was
the new dress that he had refused to
buy. How did she get it? He was
ashamed to ask. Katie said nothing.
The daughters interrogated the dress-
maker. She said the silk came, she
made the dress; the Deacon's wife had
paid her; she presumed the Deacon
furnished the money; he certainly was
rich enough. The merchant was
quizzed. The young wife had paid
him for the silk and trimmings. That
was all he knew. There were only
three of us who knew where the money
came from. The Deacon and his

daughters were not likely to find out
about it until we chose to divulge.

In another month a pretty hat, was
added to the young wife's wardrobe,
while the gorgeous silk shone on in all
its glory, mocking alike the curiosity
of her family, and the ambition of the
sisterhood.

"And now for pity's sake,
where did the rain, silly thing get
that ridiculous hat? I wonder if she
has forgotten that she is a deacon's
wife?"

"Various articles of clothing appeared
from time to time, and we were develop-
ing our 'little game.' Katie knew
nothing of our ulterior purpose. We
did not dare to give her the least hint
of it; it would have frightened her. She
went on for months earning money, with
her sewing machine, and buying coveted
articles of dress and ornament. Of
course it was very silly, but the poor
child was not a bit of a deaconess. She
had joined her husband's church, but
the work of grace did not go deep
enough to touch the love of French
flowers."

After a time Mrs. G. whispered to a
gossiping neighbor. Everybody in
town, except the Deacon and his daugh-
ters, knew the whole affair within
twenty-four hours. Soon the Deacon
received an anonymous letter, saying:

"You are disgraced. Your wife is
sewing to earn money to buy clothes.
The whole neighborhood is sniggering at
you."

The Deacon went straight to his
young wife.

"Where did you get the money to buy
your new clothes?"

"I earned it by sewing."

"How have you been sewing?"

"I cannot tell you."

"But I must know, and I will know!"

"If you ever find out it, it will be
through somebody besides me. I

wouldn't tell to save my life!"

"But do you know what you are do-
ing? Does not the Bible command
wives to obey their husbands? You
will be sorry for this."

"That is possible; but my mind is
made up."

"But my dear Katie, if you wanted
money to buy clothes, why did you not
come to me? You know if you need
money, all you have to do is to come
right to me. I would not have had you
do this thing for \$10,000. The
world's people will never stop talking
about it."

"I am surprised," said Katie. "You
can't have forgotten that I have asked
you again and again for money to buy
clothing, and you have not given me a
dollar since we were married. With
mingled anger and shame, the Deacon
exclaimed:

"Well, now I want you to understand
that if you need any money you must
come right to me. This scandal, which
is sure to spread all over town is a
burning shame. I can't see what you
were thinking about. It will be an
eternal disgrace to us all. The girls
won't dare hold up their heads. My
wife taking in sewing! Pretty story!
I had rather have given you a satin
dress every day in the year than to have
had you do this thing! Why in the
world didn't you tell me you wanted
some money? I would have given you
\$1,000 any day."

"Why, Deacon, what makes you say
that? Don't you remember that day
when the dressmaker was here making
dresses for the girls, I begged for a
dress, and at last was foolish enough to
cry about it, and you pushed me away,
and said you didn't think you had mar-
ried a cry-baby. That is the last time
I ever asked you for money. I fear I
am not as useful as you expected, and I
don't see why I may not earn the little
money I need. I am sure I don't want
to be a burden to you."

"Katie, don't talk in that way. Why,
the world's people will never stop pok-
ing at me. My wife taking in sewing!
Don't that sound nice?"

"Then why won't you set apart what-
ever you think is necessary for my
clothing? If you will give me an al-
lowance, as you do the girls, I will be
very thankful. You know what you
give them. If you want me to dress as
well as they do, and you will allow me
the same, it shall not be wasted!"

"Would it not be better, Katie, to
look upon our purse as belonging to
both of us alike, and whenever you
want anything you go to it the same as
I do. I am sure a man's wife has just
as good rights as the man himself!
Katie, shan't we leave it just as it is,
and you spend whatever you please?"

"Of course, Deacon, I shall have to
do just as you think best, but I ought
to be honest, and tell you that I think
it would be better to arrange a definite
sum, and then I shall not be obliged to
lie awake thinking about it."

"Well," said the Deacon, "I will tell
you what we will do—I will hand you
\$10 dollars every three months, which
you must use for pin money, and when
you want to buy a dress, or any other
such large thing, come right to me."

Katie made one more effort. "Deacon,
I am sorry you can't see it as I do. I
shall use all the money you may give
me in a very prudent way, but if there
is less than I need, I shall earn it with
my own hands. I will not beg again
as long as I live." This was exactly
what she had promised to say.

"Well," angrily interrupted the Deacon,
"as I am dealing with a Jew, I must
come down. Madam, what are
your terms?"

"I have no terms; I only want a
small amount of money to buy a few
garments. I will not humiliate myself
by begging for it. If you will arrange
to furnish me with it, I shall be grate-
ful, and give you in return all there is
of me. If you do not give me the

money when I need it, I shall work for
it. If there is any extra work for your
family which I can do for pay, I shall
prefer to work for you, but if not, I
shall, with every precaution to save
your feelings, ask for work outside."

"Madam, will you be kind enough to
mention your terms?"

"If you will give me \$200 a year, and
will be kind enough to let me have a
quarter of it every three months, I will
make it pay for my clothing. You give
each of your daughters \$300, but I
will make \$200 do, and I will never ask
for more. If you will be so good as to
allow me this sum, it will relieve me of
a great trouble."

"Let it be so," angrily exclaimed the
Deacon.

As he went out, he muttered to him-
self, "My wife taking in sewing! The
world's people will never stop sneering
at me! Taking in sewing! Pretty
story! Never can tell what a woman
will do! Most unreasonable creature
in the world!" Taking in sewing!
Wouldn't that have happened for \$10,000!

The world's people will never stop
laughing about it."

With persons in comfortable circum-
stances this is a good and wise ex-
penditure. Most happily I have known it

to work in a number of cases. It has
many advantages; it is honest, convinc-
ing and effective. It challenges the
respect of the husband, and if done in
a gentle spirit awakens his sympathy
and sense of justice. With a little pa-
tience I think it will prove uniformly
successful.

Most husbands will indignantly de-
nounce all such interference with the
management of their families. If a
husband goes astray, nine men in ten
are furious at the tale-bearing com-
munications with the wife; but let the
wife go astray, how full of sympathy
and help for the wronged husband these

same men are!

Gentlemen, fellow-husbands, has not
this animal, brutal selfishness gone
about far enough? Has not the time
come, in the race of life, to remove all
obstacles from the pathway of those
whom we call "the weaker vessels"? If
either of us must be handicapped,
which do you, brave men, say it shall
be?

—Dio Lewis Monthly.

THE RYE-STRAW CAR WHEEL.

The paper wheel may be larger than
the ordinary iron wheel, or it may be
the same size. Its perpendicular sur-
face, however, is always studied with
booths. Its surface is never corrugated
nor irregular like that of the iron
wheel. The paper of a paper car wheel
is nothing more or less than ordinary
brown straw-board. That made wholly
of rye straw is preferable. The boards
are cut into discs, and holes in the
center are punched large enough to fit
the iron axle shoulder that constitutes
the hub of the wheel. Thus shaped,
the straw boards are placed one upon
another with ordinary floor paste, till a
pile of them about five inches high is
attained. They then are put under an
hydraulic press and squeezed together
as tightly as it is practicable to com-
press matter of the consistency of straw
board. The pressure is so great as to
generate many degrees of heat in the
compressed board. After being thor-
oughly dried, the paper wheel is turned
on a lathe to fit the heavy steel tire and
shell into which it is inserted to form
the core of the wheel. It is held firmly
in its place by an iron plate the size of
the inner surface of the wheel and by
bolts. In short, the paper of a paper
car wheel is simply a core or filling in
a shell of steel, the outer rim or tire
that runs on the track being nearly two
inches thick. The virtue of the paper
consists in the fact that it gives elas-
ticity to the wheel. The durability of
the paper wheel, on account of this
elasticity, is computed to be many
thousands of miles greater than that of
the ordinary iron wheel.—Cor. New
York Evening Post.

IN A CHINESE DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

A sick Chinaman walked into a
Chinese store in Mott street, New
York, pressed his hands against his
stomach, ran then across his forehead,
and in the Celestial lingo, informed
a wise-looking, fat Mongolian behind
the counter that he was sick. The
wise-looking man regarded the sick
man through his big round, horn-
rimmed spectacles, inspected his
tongue, placed his hands on his head,
faced him to the four points of the
compass, chanted hysterically at him
and motioned him to a seat. Then he
weighed out, in delicate scales, a dozen
ingredients, wrapped the mass in six
little corn-cakes, tied them up with
dried grass, pocketed a silver dollar and
dismissed the patient.

"What did you give that man?" a re-
porter asked.

"Man he heap sick," said the doctor,
casting a legebrious glance at his ques-
tioner and jerking his words out at rail-
road speed. "Been heap dink 'enise
he hear him moulder-in-law die in
China. Him heap glad. Give um
mandlako, give him lu-barb, give um
ahshimp and little bit dried snake;
make at plenty glut. He good doc-
tor. You like some medicine?"—New
York Evening Post.

WHAT GENIUS MAY BE IN PAINT.

What it is that we call genius it is
impossible perhaps to say; it escapes
our best efforts at definition; if we could
define it, we should not, perhaps, feel
so sure of its being genius. But there
is, unless we are greatly mistaken, a
connection connected with the word always
an idea of truth and loyalty to an over-
mastering intellectual impulse, which
rises above the petty motives that in-
spire the ordinary actions of men, and
determines a man's career for him al-
most independently of his volition.—
New York Evening Post.

DEMOCRATIC HISTORY.

J. B. Cullum, of Mississippi, traces the
Record of the Party of which he was
So lately a shining light.

Communication to the Memphis (Tenn.) A-
venger.

Gen. Weaver says that the Demo-
cratic party had been camping every
year on the ground where the Repub-
lican party had camped the year before,
and this is eminently true of the Mis-
sissippi Democracy.

In 1868 they declared the recon-
struction measures revolutionary and
void, and bitterly opposed the Thir-
teenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth
amendments to the constitution, but
they selected Horace Greeley as their
candidate to stand on them, thus step-
ping over to the Republican platform
on this subject. In 1872 they were the
advocates of greenbacks for the pay-
ment of the United States bonds, and
declared there should be the same
money for the bondholders and the
ploughmen, and, on the other hand, the
doctrine of Calhoun and Jackson of
opposition to national banks and op-
posing the old Democratic idea that
the Government and not corporations
should make whatever the people were
required to take as money.

This doctrine was partially ignored
by the National Convention of 1876.

But the Mississippi Democracy clung to
the old doctrine until 1880. In the
National Convention, when the Demo-
crats were passing a bill to stop the destruc-
tion of Greenbacks, Mr. Bayard moved
to amend the bill by taking away the
legal tender feature of Greenbacks,
while leaving the partial legal tender
feature of national bank notes standing,
and thus giving the national banks a
monopoly of the paper money of the
country. Mr. Lamar voted for Bayard's
amendment, and, on the other hand, did
not vote at the passage of the bill,
and yet, in 1880, Mr. Lamar
carried one-half of the Mississippi dele-
gation to Cincinnati to vote for Mr.
Bayard for President, thus stepping
over to the Republican platform on
national banks.

In 1876 the Democratic party was in
favor of the recoinage of silver at its
old standard value, and in the For-
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In

THE NEWS.

Intelligence by Wire from All the World.

FOREIGN.

Ireland in a Lament.—The Government is doing its best to prevent further bloodshed. Several meetings were held last week, but many which had been projected were prevented by the police.

A Letter from Henry M. Stanley.—The African explorer, has received by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in which he urges that Great Britain should claim a protectorate over the Congo country. It is said that the English Commissioner has been charged with the duty of negotiating for Great Britain the territory.

A Railway Train from Paris for Constantinople.—It was thrown from the track near Bucharest, several carriages demolished, and many persons killed and wounded.

O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, was arraigned at London, Sept. 3. The most sensational evidence was given by Carey's oldest son, who swore that he heard O'Donnell tell his (Carey's) mother, that he was sent to kill his husband.

A meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin.—Several and valuable speeches. It was announced that £1,000 additional had been received from Australia. A resolution was passed that the Government is suppressing the meeting at Milltown-Mulvey. At Dungannon a Home Rule meeting was broken up by Orangemen.

Anti-Jewish excesses are reported in the Vercin district, West Hungary. Several houses occupied by Jews in two villages were burned to the ground.

A cablegram from Alexandria reports that Sultan Abdulla, who was recently appointed Governor of East Sudan, has been murdered by Arabs.

The Vatican has set on foot a special inquiry into the cause of the spread of Freemasonry among Catholics in the Province of Quebec.

James McDermott, of Brooklyn, whose discharge from custody at Liverpool was recently ordered, refused to quit the prison unless police protection is assured him.

The Russian Government, dissatisfied with recent material changes in Bulgaria, will issue a note on the subject to the powers, believing that the situation is dangerous. It is said that the situation is dangerous.

Mr. Sullivan, M. P., O'Donnell's counsel, has received a number of affidavits from people in Cape Town going to show that Carey's removal was not premeditated, but was the result of a quarrel, which the informer himself provoked.

A London dispatch says the wildest excitement was created throughout Ireland and England by the report that Parnell had been shot. The first reports announced that Parnell had been mortally wounded, but a later message stated that he was shot through the body, receiving a severe but not fatal injury.

The Irish National League is arranging for a series of mass meetings in America, to be addressed by leading Nationalists, among them being John Redmond, who will reach San Francisco in November from Australia.

The new Brooks case is now shown to be the long-expected visitor of 1812. It will be visible to the naked eye before Christmas.

Report from the Chief Superintendent of the Panama canal indicates that the big ditch will be completed in 1888.

The Irish National League is invited by some of the United States army officers to designate that officer shall not forfeit, official or social respect, by living openly with a mistress, but shall be dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman if he marry her.

The Illinois State Fair, which was held this year in Chicago, proved a great financial success, the attendance far exceeding that at any previous exhibition. Over 50,000 people paid admission to the grounds in one day. All methods of conveyance to and from the grounds were strained to the utmost capacity in the effort to furnish transportation to the great throng of humanity. It is said that Chicago has not been so crowded since the Knights Templar Conclave was held there three years ago.

Violence has defaced Daniel Webster's statue at Marshfield.

Randall is sure he will be chosen Speaker.

Cholera quarantine has been removed by the authorities at Gibraltar.

At Fortoria, the capital of Bolivia, two rebellious chiefs have been sentenced to death.

Postmaster General Gresham was in Chicago last week.

The New York Herald has reduced its price to 2 cents a copy.

The Irish National League of New York have subscribed \$10,000 to a fund for the defense of Averett O'Donnell.

A fire in Constantinople destroyed 300 houses.

Low-balling is active in the western part of Hungary.

Ischa's earthquake, according to the official report, killed 1,000 and injured 375 persons.

Outrages in Tipperary have led the British Government to proclaim five towns, ships in that county.

Gen. W. R. Hancock is confined to his apartments by an abscess on his leg.

POLITICAL.

A Philadelphia dispatch states that Judge Handley has entirely recovered from his recent illness, and will shortly take an active part in the Ohio campaign.

In the interest of harmony, the Democrats of New York filed the large hall of Cooper Union, Sept. 2, for the holding of a meeting of the "Union of the Colonies of the United States."

The Greenback State Convention in Massachusetts was attended by 350 delegates. Ben Butler was nominated for Governor and John H. Hayes for Lieutenant Governor without the formality of a vote.

Howes declined to serve, and joined with other prominent Greenbackers in calling a new convention at Worcester for Oct. 10.

Ben Butler was renominated by acclamation for Governor of Massachusetts, in the Democratic State Convention. William A. Spooner, in recording the nomination, said the blue blood and cavaliers must go down.

Frederick O. Prince was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The Republican Convention of Nebraska nominated M. B. Reese for Judge of the Supreme Court.

James D. Warren, of Buffalo, has been chosen to succeed John F. Smyth as Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York.

The Republicans of Maryland met in convention at Baltimore and nominated Harri H. Holton, of that city, for Governor by acclamation; Washington Smith, of Dorchester, for Comptroller, and R. S. Matthews, of Baltimore, for Attorney General. The resolutions adopted cordially approve of the course of President Arthur, but declare that grave abuses continue to exist in the administration of the State Government, and that the rulers must be deposed.

The New York Democracy held their convention at Buffalo, and disposed of the business for which they met, without a row, though there was some wrangling among the contesting delegations. Isaac H. Maynard was nominated for Secretary of State, Alfred C. Chapin for Comptroller, and John W. Foster for Attorney General.

O'Brien, for Attorney General, the platform denounces taxation to raise a surplus fund for distribution among the States by the Federal Government, and heartily endorses Gov. Cleveland's administration.

The Shamrocks beat the Montreal club in the latter city in a lacrosse contest for the championship of the world.

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THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY.

On a subject of vital interest, affecting the welfare of the whole of the world, the following remarkable letter from one of the leading and best known scientific authorities of the present day is especially significant, and should be of unusual value to all readers who desire to keep pace with the march of modern discoveries and events.

"A general demand for reformation is one of the most distinctive characteristics of the present century. The common people are as well as the more enlightened and refined, cry out with an uncertain voice to be relieved of the most serious of our social and political evils, which have led to the present state of the world's history."

The New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad shops at Port Jervis, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. A lighter, carrying 1,000 boxes of cotton, burned in New York harbor. The loss is \$50,000. A defective boiler at Fair Haven, Conn., caused a loss of \$40,000.

A grain elevator and contents were burned at Buffalo, causing a loss of \$175,000. Four men were killed and several injured by the explosion of a threshing-machine boiler at Oakdale, Dakota.

Two Deputy United States Marshals were killed near Woburn, Mass., Indian Territory, while attempting to arrest two whisky peddlers.

Haughton's day was observed at Chatham, Va., where three negroes were swung off and savannah, Ga., where another negro, "bushy headed," was legally choked.

During the taking of depositions in a contested will case at Blue Tick, Ky., Samuel O. Rogers, President of the Farmers' Bank at Carleton, killed his brother, William O. Rogers, and Thomas Rogers.

Three masked men entered the express car of a passenger train between Roma and Lakeland, Ind., bound the messenger and took from the safe some \$15,000 in currency and coins. The robbers quitted the train at Fortuna, and the crime was not discovered until the train was found in the car.

Blair Brothers, proprietors of the Kuntz (Ind.) car and car-wheel works are insolvent. The liabilities are placed at \$30,000, and the assets will reach that sum.

Large overhauls by the Junior member of the firm having charge of its works in Canada, seems to have been the principal cause of the failure of Young, Thayer & Co., manufacturers of razors, extracts, Boston, who have failed for \$100,000.

There were 100 failures for week ending Sept. 2, as against 138 for the week previous. Dun's Commercial Agency reports business throughout the country generally healthy, and remarks that the recent heavy failures in the drug-trade are the result more of speculation than any stagnation in the trade.

In the Northwestern rifle tournament at Fort Snelling, the champion badge was won by Minneapolis.

A current story of contagious leprosy among Norwegian immigrants in Wisconsin is thoroughly punctured by the medical authorities of that State.

An incident of snuff took place in the region of Oaxaca, Mex., Sept. 25. Yellow-fever tall-sages at Hermosillo, Mexico.

The report of the shooting of Farnell was a command.

A colored woman named Diana Colphus, 115 years of age, died at London, Ontario.

The Salvation Army has been ordered to quit, Savoy.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Mueller, of Ohio, has sued the Cleveland Leader and Cleveland Standard for the loss of some \$20,000 in a legal libel.

Hen. J. W. Douglas, of San Francisco, and W. J. Ratray, of Toronto, both able journalists, are detained by a case of the law.

A fire in the city of San Francisco destroyed a large number of houses, and a cattle drover was killed near Skapehoe, Minn., by the collision of two freight trains.

Three men were killed and many wounded by the explosion of a steamboat boiler at Albany, N. Y.

One Croft, a landlord, who had been wounded previously, was shot dead at Ninny Park, County Mayo, Ireland.

The Dublin Union accuses the British Government and the American Legation at London of foul play toward O'Donnell, and hopes that they may imitate Parnell's friends in a conspiracy to murder Carey.

In the Tonquin negotiations, China claims both banks of the Red river, with a neutral zone south; but France declares it will not accept these terms, as by them it would lose almost all advantages hitherto held.

O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, was committed to London to the next session of the Criminal Court for trial. Carey's son and widow testified in the London preliminary examination. While the former traveled a somewhat treacherous memory, the latter insisted that O'Donnell said to her just after the shooting, "Don't blame me; I was sent to do it," a statement from which no amount of cross-examination could shake her.

THE MARKET.

OUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.00 @ 5.50
Good to Choice Spr & Ex.	4.75 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.05 @ 38 1/2
No. 2 Red Winter.	1.02 @ 112 1/2
MIN—No. 2.	40 1/2 @ 50
WHEAT—No. 2.	27 @ 57 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2.	156 @ 124
WHEAT—No. 2.	63 @ 78
WHEAT—No. 2.	28 @ 32
WHEAT—No. 2.	21 @ 22
WHEAT—No. 2.	10.00 @ 10 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

MILWAUKEE

THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, Oct. 4, 1883

LOCAL ITEMS.

READER, a cross marked after your name on this paper, signifies that the time for which you have paid has expired, and we need some money now.

There was snow in the air last Saturday morning.

N. Shellenbarger has just erected a good residence on the south side.

Pork ought to get cheap after a while. J. G. Marsh has 31 swine.

Mr. J. O. Thurston, Almont, says: Brown's Iron Bitters is giving satisfaction.

Mrs. Philip Mosher has the thanks of the AVALANCHE scribe for a dainty moth pumpkin.

Messrs. M. S. Hartwick and W. D. Jones have gone to Beney, Schoglerat county, on a "hunt."

FOR SALE.—A good pony for sale cheap. For particulars inquire of Mrs. Dr. Wagner, this city.

Drugs.—St. Maple Forest, on the 27th ult., George, infant son of Wm. W. Barnes, aged two years.

Wm. Brink has sold another lot on his south-side addition, which we understand is to be built on this fall.

I. Spooner, Ladington, says: "As a kidney, liver and acute tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters has no equal."

The social of the Ladies' Aid Society will be held at the residence of Mrs. T. W. Mitchell to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

A new school district has been formed in the Felthier neighborhood in Grove township to be designated as District No. 1.

We have received from D. W. Green of Spearfish, Dakota, a sample of White Russian oats grown in that famous region. They are very fair, but we can't excel them on the "barren plains" of Crawford county.

Physicians endorse and prescribe it.—Be sure to call for Hill's English Extract of Buchu and Cubebs, for kidney diseases, as it is endorsed and prescribed by our most talented and oldest practicing physicians.

We heard a vile slander insinuated last Saturday by a man who heard that five Methodist clergymen were in the city to attend the dedicatory services at the new church. He said he must hurry home and shut up his chickens.

The Otsego County Independent has arisen from the defunct Vanderbilt Gazette. No. 1 of Vol. I has reached our office and presents a neat and new appearance, and we wish the new editor, A. I. Shaver, success in the venture.

F. D. Kendrick, M. D., formerly of Bismarck, Dakota, has been looking over our beautiful little city during the past week and is so well pleased with it that he has determined to locate among us for the practice of his profession. He may be found at the office of J. O. Haskley, Esq.

W. Nichols informs the world that his wagon and blacksmith shop is in full running order, with neck-yokes, whiffletrees, levers, spreaders, etc., for sale. Wagon and sleigh repairing promptly attended to, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Will take wood, potatoes, vegetables, or cash for pay.

"What ha them?" said a countryman, stopping in front of a fruit store the other day and pointing to a bunch of bananas. Having learned, he bought a pump melon and, without stopping to peel it, bit off the end. The banana was finished in the same primitive style and then the granger remarked: "The melon ain't much but the peeh is purty fair."

Mrs. Partington's moral reflections are always worth attending to. After suffering "the biguines of death" from an attack of inflammation in the bowels, she threw herself back in an easy chair and remarked: "There's no blessing like health, particularly when you are sick."

"The Art Amateur" for October is a treasure for home art workers. Its designs include three for China Painters (primroses for a vase, harrabelle for a plate and peepies for a plaque), three for Embroidery—a letter case, a photograph frame and a bellows; a charming hawthorn panel for wood carving, a dozen pleasing figures for sketching on linen and a multiplicity of monograms and jewelry designs. There are valuable articles on etching, drawing in red, and other art topics, with some good examples of crayon work; the March and Boston art exhibitions are reviewed and attractively illustrated; there are some excellent pictures of Boule work and one of a remarkable hand-drawn sketch of a winter scene, and many practical suggestions for home decoration and furnishing. Price 35 cents; 25 a year. Remington, Marks, publishers, 22 Union Square, New York.

Board of Supervisors convene next week.

The readers of the AVALANCHE may remember the man who ran from a bear's track last summer, which proved to be the track of a barefooted boy. The same party went bear hunting last Saturday, and after wandering about most of the day started for home, as he thought, but found from a neighbor whom he met that the town was in the opposite direction. His wasn't lost, but yet can hardly account for the town being the other side of him.

FOR SALE.

A good coal stove, as good as new, for sale cheap at the Grayling House.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of County Superintendents of Poor will be in session at the county clerk's office in the village of Grayling on Thursday, Oct. 11th, 1883, for the purpose of receiving bids for doing the county doctoring for the ensuing year, the doctor to furnish all medicines required.

Said board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

R. P. FORBES, Ch'n of Board.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Post Office at Grayling, Michigan, for the month ended Sept. 30, 1883:

Anderson, Curley
Anderson, Chas. L.
Guiley, Mr. Thomas
Holland, Mr. Thomas
Haynes, Franklin D.
Paquette, Mr. Alvin
Roffe, Dr. E. M.
Shrader, Mr. Herman
Stefford, Mr. Jas.
Smith, Mr. W. J. 2
Tye, David
Persons calling for the above please say "advertised."

W. A. MASTERS, P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PERR CHENEY.

Editor AVALANCHE: Scarlet fever is raging here. School commenced this morning, but will probably be closed again by the board of health.

John White, of Ontario, has purchased a quantity of pine and is putting a portable saw mill in the old building. It will commence operations this week.

E. J. Conolly has added a new front to his store, and given it a new coat of paint inside and out.

The Methodist Protestant conference has assigned Rev. P. W. Bruce to this Mission, in place of E. H. Harbridge. The membership of that denomination has increased from 9 to 35 in the past four months. The material is all on the ground for the new parsonage and its future occupant is expected on the 15th.

A. H. Wisner, who was injured in a well last April, has so far recovered as to resume work.

The I. O. of G. T. is now fully organized with 44 charter members and is in good working order. Its roll of officers is now as follows:

W. C. T.—Stewart Hunt.
W. V. E.—Lydia Andrews.
W. C.—Nelson Persons.
W. S.—L. E. Parker.
W. A. S.—Leona Rogers.
W. F. S.—Grant Wilson.
W. T.—D. D. Hunt.
W. M.—Perry Osterander.
W. D. M.—Mrs. L. E. Parker.
W. D. G.—Eugene E. Johnston.
W. O. G.—Martin Johnston.
W. R. H. S.—Mary Jacobs.
W. L. H. S.—Ettie Odell.
P. W. C. T.—O. G. Andrews.

MAPLE FOREST.

Editor AVALANCHE: Cool weather, but very fine for doing fall work on the farm, and also for lumbermen to begin operations.

Potatoes are turning out very fair for the season, but not more than 75 per cent. of an average crop.

Henry Knibbs has six acres of winter wheat up and looking well.

Mr. Hildreth's canthook factory is turning out perhaps from two to four hundred per week.

O. G. Chamberlain & Son's factory is turning from 150 to 200 per day when they are not manufacturing lumber.

Messrs. Chamberlain are using a device, the invention of Joseph White, by which they are turning out the improved lightening canthook stock. These manufacturers should be encouraged in every way, as they not only bring money in this part of the and furnish employment to some of the settlers, but also enables them to dispose of their maple timber to advantage.

School in district No. 1 will soon be open. A lady teacher is employed.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, by the undersigned freeholders of the township of Maple Forest in the county of Crawford, that an application will be made to the Board of Supervisors of said county of Crawford, at the next meeting to be held on the 31st day of October, in the year of 1883, to erect and provide for the organization of a new township, to be called the township of "Antwerp," and to embrace the following described territory, to-wit: Town 28, north of range 1 west, to be set off from town 28, north of range 2 west, Maple Forest township, county of Crawford, State of Michigan.

Dated Sept. 10, A. D. 1883.

Edmund J. Bentley, J. Sherman, Jeremy Sherman, Jas. H. Hamilton, P. M. 1883, John B. Gilpin, Lewis B. Schuch, Wm. H. Sherman, General Howard, W. H. Smith, B. B. House, John McAlum, Henry Knibbs, Daniel Edmonson, Esq., J. H. Hamilton.

DEDICATORY SERVICE.

Last Sunday was a day long to be remembered by the Christian people of our city, as it was marked by the dedication of the first church erected in the place. Heretofore the Methodist society have held their services in the school house, but during the past summer the M. E. society have erected a neat and commodious church edifice costing two thousand dollars. Great credit is due to Rev. B. Edgcombe, who has been the pastor for three years, for his personal effort in consummating this object, and all were glad to see him present though his present field of labor is in a distant portion of the State.

The morning service was conducted by Presiding Elder Davis, after which Elder Richards presented the needs of the society in such convincing manner that \$800 of the \$1,000 needed to pay their entire indebtedness was subscribed. The evening service was conducted by the new pastor, Rev. Mr. Forsyth, who preached from the text found in 1st Corinthians, 2d chapter and 2d verse.

After the sermon Elder Richards again made an earnest appeal for aid in removing the entire load of debt from the society, and with such effect that it was done and the final dedicatory services were happily had in an edifice payment for which was provided.

Before the closing service Rev. Edgcombe sang the song written in response to the infidel assertion that "The Christian church is dying out," and the choir and congregation joined in the chorus:

"All hail the power of Jesus' name, We're building 'twon day."

The services ended by singing the Doxology and the benediction was pronounced by Elder Davis.

THE DETROIT ART LOAN CATALOGUE.

The Detroit Art Loan Exhibition, to be open day and evening until Nov. 1, is well represented by its catalogue which has just been received at this office. The book has 174 pages, and a title page which is a fac-simile of the handwriting of Mrs. Col. Sterling, the secretary of the printing committee. Over 900 oil paintings are catalogued, and so arranged that the artists, with their biographies, are given alphabetically, and all their works are grouped after the artists' names, and their location in the building indicated by rooms.

Although 2,383 numbers in the catalogue show an unusually large collection of exhibits, this really gives little idea of the extent of the exhibition, as in many cases a single number stands as the representative of a collection of interesting exhibits. Probably altogether there are over 5,000 art objects exhibited.

A plan of the building, in the front of the catalogue, shows that the 26 rooms are indicated by letters from A to Z.

The compilation and excellent classification of the catalogue is due to Miss Clara Avery, of Detroit, assisted by Mrs. L. H. Stone and Miss Cora Ella Campbell. Its price is 25 cents, the same as the admission to the exhibition.

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